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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for nust in all cases send stamps for that purpose

The Canal Campaign.

As Governor Opell has signed the bill for submitting the hundred-million canal project to a popular vote, we commend to every reasoning taxpayer and citizen the protest against it filed with the Governor by Mr. John I. PLATT. It is the most searching illumination of the economic and financial folly of the barge canal proposition that has yet appeared.

Mr. PLATT is a well-known newspaper editor and Republican politician living in Poughkeepsie. No man in this State knows more about the canals than he or is a better judge upon the effect that the big canal scheme will have upon the future of the Republican party.

Mr. PLATT objects to the canal undertaking, first upon the general grounds that it is improper that the people should be taxed for an unprofitable enterprise, and the canals of the State of New York have been unprofitable for years; that the sole effect of the canal will be to build up the city of Buffalo and two or three localities of the State at the expense of other sections; that cheaper transportation is not in the interest of the State of New York unless it is obtained by cheaper cost; that it can in no sense be said to be in the interest of the people of New York State to tax themselves for the purpose of affording a cheap avenue of transportation for Western products; and that canal transportation is not cheap and has only been made to appear so because more than three-quarters of its cost is and has for years been paid out of the State Treasury. Mr. PLATT also points out that the history of this canal enterprise is crowded with untrustworthy estimates and predictions, and that those who have favored it have flooded the State with general assertions which they have in few instances backed up with specific

That portion of Mr. PLATT's argument, however, which will attract most attention is his analysis of the present actual earnings of the canal and what these earnings will be even if the new and improved canal is constructed. He shows that in 1901 the canal earned \$974,874.70, at a cost to the boatmen of \$879,910.91, leaving a profit of \$76.963.79, to produce which the State paid \$3,308,741.79, or, as Mr. PLATT says, for every dollar of cost paid by the traffic, the State paid \$3.69; for every dollar earned it paid \$3.39, and for every dollar of profits it paid \$43. Taking the figures of the canal advocates themselves both as to the cost of the work and the financial obligations that will have to be incurred by the State because of it, Mr. PLATT shows that the annual cost of the new canal to the State Treasury will be \$8,308,741.79. Still clinging to the estimates made by the friends of the Davis bill of the freight that will be carried, Mr. PLATT shows that the canal will earn \$1,666,228.39, at a cost to the boatmen of \$1,293,192.10, giving a profit of \$373,036.20, to produce which the State must pay the enormous sum previously mentioned; that is to say, for every dollar paid by the boatmen the State will pay \$6.42, for every dollar earned the State will pay \$4.98, and for every dollar of profits the State will pay \$22.27.

Moreover, the thousand-ton barges which it is proposed to use on the new canal are known in theory only and could not even navigate the Hudson River until that river's channel is dredged out.

Jones and the Amerind Poets.

The Hon. WILLIAM AP JONES, Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was born in Wales. He opened his infant ears to a wild welter of consonants. Eglwyswrw Llanrhystyd, Llandilofawr, Llanerchymedd, Llanllwchairn, Llandabarn fyndyy, Llanddwywe, rolled around and over him. Early he learned to loathe liquids. Early he became the friend of simple names. Doubtless there were great bards among his ancestors; but he loves plain prose as much as he hates jawbreakers. He is a born reformer of nomenclature. In the Indian Bureau he got his chance at last. He determined to reform the aborigines by reforming their names; and in spite of poetry and protest he adheres to his high resolve. If he can't force the red men to take their polls to the barbers, at least he will have their names cut, and clap a wig of English syllables in their place.

the point of view of his inner consciousness. But not all can be of so austere a taste. Irrespective of Indian rights these Indian appellations, original or selected, and freely translated, are as bright as a Navajo blanket and as strange as the thunder-bird. Will the Hon. THOMAS THINKER be improved by changing him into Tom Johnson? Will the Hon. PETER SOCKET TO EM gain force by being metamorphosed into PETER SMITH? Will the Hon ON TOP THE HOUSE get a wider view of this frame of things by becoming BILL JONES? The Hon. BLANKET BULL will have cause to bellow if he is ordered to be DICK ROBINSON. And there is the Hon. WHITE SKUNK. We call him savage. Oh, be just! He has a noble name, grand, expressive, a name of genius Must the Hon. WHITE SKUNK skulk through the rest of his life under the mask of SAM WHITE? The Hon. SPOTTED RABBIT, the Hon. LEFT-HANDED BEAR, the Hon. WOLF TAIL, the Hon. TALL BEAR, the Hon. PRAIRIE CHICKEN, the Hon, HEAP OF BIRDS, the Hon. SWIFT the Hon. SCOLDS THE BEAR, the MACK Dog-these, like their

all policemen. Activity or terror leaps from their names. Will they be better policemen or Indians when they are translated into prose?

Shall the Hon. PRETTY WEASEL be

caught asleep and stripped of his description? The Hon. DON'T KEER How has a name that reminds us of SNARY SNODGBASS and Mr. BEADLE'S Indian romances. He has a better English name than Mr. Jones can give him. We know without inquiry that the Hon. ENEMY BOY is a peeler who can take care of himself, a terror to the copper colored with hot coppers. Bad men will keep away from the Hon. Ban TEMPER. The Hon. SHOOT THE MOON is a dead shot. Policemen of composite name like the Hon. ISAAC YELLOW TEETH, the Hon. JEBOME LOOKAROUND, the Hon. EDGAR DOUBLE RUNNER, the Hon. ADAM TOBACCO, the Hon. Moses STRAIGHT HEAD, the Hon. JAMES HUNTS ALONG, the Hon. JOHN CHARGING HORSE, the Hon. EDMUND MIXED HAIB, should be safe from the reforming mania of the Indian Bureau. They atone for their poetry by their prose. Presumably the Hon. ABRAHAM NO HEART is a victim of irony and is the bravest of the brave. Is the Hon. MUCH Two BELLY lean or fat? The Hon. CALL HIM will not "take a bluff." Perhaps the Hon. WOOD PILER

is not unusually industrious. Sound names all and not to be amended. The Hon. No Pa is the only offender. It must be granted that his name suggests race suicide " and is justly disagreeable to a Commissioner of Indian Affairs who wishes to please his chief.

Bellairs, Wood and Taft.

A despatch from Phoenix yesterday to the New York Herald represented " BEL-LAIRS " as having just learned from New York that scandalous stories were affoat here concerning his record. The former war correspondent, author and promoter of military fame, and present corporation president and developer of the natural resources of Arizona, tranquilly expressed surprise that anybody should dream of attacking his personal reputation. He could not imagine what the unpleasant reports might be. " He professes with apparent sincerity," says the Herald's correspondent, absolute ignorance of any charges that may have been preferred against him that would affect his integrity in any wise." BEL-LAIRS remarked serenely:

" I would like very much to know what the charge referred to may be, that I may then more definitely answer. If they refer to any actions of mine in Cuba or the Philippines. I am more than willing to answer."

Expectation of a definite answer from No. 346 of Inspector BYRNES'S " Professional Criminals of America " ought not to run too high, for such expectation is not unlikely to be disappointed. By this time the Captain-President has probably learned exactly what is being said of him in a hundred newspapers on this side of the continent. There is nothing in his biography as compiled either by TROMAS BYRNES OF by ROBERT PINKERTON inconsistent with the supposition that he is already preparing to submerge his identity in the underworld, previously to reappearing by and by in some new field of endeavor with a new name that shall add another to the long string of aliases which stretches

The continued public attention to the case of Capt. EDGAR GERALD BELLAIRS will proceed from something else than ordinary newspaper interest in the career of an uncommonly adroit and adventurous swindler.

Testimony is accumulating in the columns of our contemporaries as to the functions of this ex-convict during the period of his close intimacy with Gen. LEONARD WOOD in Cuba, both before and after the successful attempt to discredit Gen. BROOKE and to make at Havana the vacancy into which Gen. Wood immediately stepped. The latest contribution to the increasing stock of information about BELLAIRS'S services to Gen. Wood's professional interests and administrative glory is supplied by the Herald, which says:

"Gen. LEONARD WOOD, so long as he remained in Cuba, was an ardent friend of BELLAIRS. Other correspondents friendly to Gen. Wood know that the despatches written by BELLAIRS were censored by the General. . . At all times BELLATE was ready to sing the praises of the officers, though his sweetest songs were reserved for Gen. Wood and those about him."

Besides supplying on Sunday last this very important statement by the general manager of the Associated Press, Mr. MELVILLE E. STONE, that when reports of BELLAIRS's bad character had decided Mr. STONE to discharge him " Gen. Wood said he was all right and begged us to keep him," the World made on its own authority the following statement:

" Immediately on the accession of Gen. Wood to the Military Governorship of Cuba, BELLAIRS began to prosper. . . Gen. Wood granted him many courtestes which were refused to others. Because of his connection with the Associated Press BELLAIRS was in a position to prevent publicity being given to any of the mistakes of Gen. Wood. who, until his unbeard-of promotion, was a surgeon in the Regular army.

" BELLAIRS became Gen. Wood's personal and So Mr. JONES may be justified from intimate friend. He was dined at the Palace by Gen. Woop, and because of his friendliness to Gen. Wood was given perquisites which enabled him to live far beyond what his mere salary as a newspaper writer would have permitted.

" During his stay in Havens, BELLATES, as the personal friend of Gen. Wood, was furnished a home in the magnificent building occupied by Gen. LUDLOW. Slowly but surely reports were heard in the United States regarding every army officer unpopular with Gen. Wood. These reports were detrimental, and as a result the President and War Department, anxious not to embarrass Gen. Wood in his administration of affairs, ordered them (the officers denounced by BELLAIRS away. These reports emanated from an ex-convict whose picture is in the Rogues' Gallery, a professional swindle and the personal friend of Gen. LEONARD WOOD."

BELLAIRS, upon leaving Cuba, boasted that he "had made LEONARD WOOD." Without mentioning Bellairs and his part in the " making " of Gen. Wood, the Springfield Republican day before yesterday said of the general results of the methods pursued at Havana in Wood's interests:

"It is the simple truth that when Gen. Woo succeeded Gen. BROOKE as Military Governor of Cuba the new pation had already been successfully started. It was Gen. BROOKS and his aids who brethren hereinbefore mentioned, are rather than Gen. Wood and those who served under

him. For the War Department, in General Order No. 26, to credit Gen. Wood wih lifting Oubs from s condition of 'utter prostration,' and in naming aim alone as deserving of thanks for that achievenent, is so unjust to the officers who labored in the seld before he rose to the chief command, and so rievous a distortion of history, that protest beomes a duty in order that the record may be kept straight and true."

The clarification of history concerning events in Havana during the year 1899, and concerning the part which the convict BELLAIRS bore to Gen. Wood's professional advancement, promises to be

a rapid process from now on: But the incident of this whole amazing story which has stirred to indignation every honorable American heart is the recent appearance of Gen. Wood's convict friend and serviceable eulogist as the agent of an effort to destroy Governor TAFT at Manila by the same methods which he formerly employed to pull down Gen. JOHN RUTTER BROOKE at Havana, and for a similar purpose.

Little wonder that President Roose-VELT should have added yesterday at Fargo to the tribute to Governor TAFT and his administration which he had originally prepared to deliver there this further statement of confidence in him, as just as it is generous, and as timely as it is true:

"The best thing that can be done in handling such a problem as that in the Philippine Islands, so peculiar, so delicate, so difficult and so remote, is to put the best man possible in charge, and then give him the heartlest possible support, and the reest possible hand. That is what has been done with Governor TAPT. There is not in this nation a higher or finer type of public servant than Governor TAFT. . . . The army in the Philippines is now one of the instruments through which Governor TAPT does his admirable work. The Civil Government, of which Governor TAFT is the head, is supreme; and it will do well in the future, as it has in the past, because it will be backed up in the future as it has been in the past."

WILLIAM H. TAFT is as far removed from the type of the intriguing self-promoter as any man who ever served our Government. The elevation of his character, the unselfishness of his services, the value of his abilities, are now as well understood and as warmly appreciated here in the United States as they are by the Filipinos in whose interest he has sacrificed personal ambition, and for whose good he has shown himself ready to risk health and life. It makes the gorge rise to find the trail of BELLAIRS across TAFT's track.

Playing With Taxation.

Governor ODELL's renewed application to the Legislature to pass a Mortgage Tax bill reveals his motive in that particular undertaking. In the early stages of his administration he was against all taxes on mortgages. Later he would tax some mortgages. Now he would tax all mortgages, preferably at the rate of four mills on the dollar, but at two mills, if no more is possible. If no mortgage tax, at least let us have a recording tax, recommends the Gov-

A policy so changeable indicates something else behind it than conviction as to the merits of a mortgage tax proper, and that something is unquestionably Governor ODELL's well-known fad for the abolition of direct taxation. The repose of our present tax system must be sacrificed, and the organization of the State government forced reluctantly to ow to the gratification of a Gubernatorial whim in a matter concerning which the Executive has but insignificant

knowledgel In our opinion, our scheme of State taxation is much too serious an institution to be attacked in this spirit, and consequently at this time.

Dr. Heber Newton.

If it is true, as suggested in the despatch from San Francisco yesterday. that the Rev. Dr. HEBER NEWTON'S resignation as pastor at Stanford University was due to criticism of his recent efforts to show the essential harmony between the great religions of the world, more especially Christianity and Buddhism, he seems to have yielded to a supersensitiveness not displayed by him neretofore in the course of a somewhat stormy theological career. The criticism on him made in California because of his sentiments uttered at a Conference of Religions, a few weeks ago, was mild as compared with the attacks to which he was subjected because of similar views propounded by him while he was rector of All Souls' Church in

At that conference, as we have before explained, Dr. NEWTON joined with representatives of Unitarianism, heretical Methodism and sects of Buddhism in pointing out and celebrating the essential identity of the religious spirit n each, but he only followed the drift of a religious philosophy which has expounders in many branches of the Christian Church at this time. As we have shown, his position as taken at the Stanford conference is very similar to that of the whole school of theology, the new theology, to which Dr. LYMAN ABBOTT belongs. It is a school which is influencing profoundly the teachings in the most orthodox theological seminaries. though practically it destroys the distinction of the religion of Christianity. and removes the incentive to the missionary enterpises for the propagation of the Christian faith in lands once regarded heathen.

The Rev. Dr. BROWN, the secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions, has resented a remark attributed to Gen. CHAFFEE, that he had met no intelligent Chinamen in China who wanted to embrace Christianity, and has asserted in contradiction of it that there are 100,000 Chinamen in China who have become Protestant Christians; but if the definition of Christianity made by another Presbyterian, Dr. PARKHURST, is sound, why should intelligent Chinamen embrace Christianity? That definition being that a Christian is simply a pure, honest and unselfish man, Chinaman does not need to go beyond the moral rule of Confucianism to satisfy it, or beyond the moralizing of CONFUCIUS on the duties of " the perfect man."

This seems to be about the view which Dr. HEBER NEWTON takes, and it is the view taken very generally by the modern science of religions." It is that the valuable than the French Legion of Honor

spirit of religion, the essence of religion, in spite of differences in the form of faith and manner of its expression, is practically identical, and that accordingly all men governed by religious motives of duty and pursuing an ideal of perfection, are of the Kingdom of GoD. To this is opposed radically the old Christian view, lately put forward by Capt. MAHAN, that Christianity is essentially distinct from all other religions in involving belief in salvation through JESUS CHRIST only as the "only be-

gotten Son of Gop." Capt. MAHAN, however, is a layman and he has remained unaffected by the drift, so extensive among theologians which has swept along Dr. NEWTON, Dr. ABBOTT, Dr. PARKHURST and multitudes of other Christian ministers into substantial denial of that peculiar distinction of Christianity. Dr. NEWTON being in company so numerous and distinguished, we are surprised that any criticism on the Pacific coast of his position as to the inherent harmony of religions should have disturbed him, and all the more because in New York for many years he was the target for violent attack on account of like views boldly and consistently proclaimed by him from his pulpit and in published writings and addresses as a vice-president of the Liberal Congress of Religions.

Pointers.

In Cincinnati on Monday a semi-independent anti-Bryan Democrat, Mr. M. E. INGALLS, failed to defeat the Republican candidate for Mayor by a minority of

In Cleveland Tom Johnson, three-centfare Bryanite, was reëlected by a majority of 8,000, or 3,000 more than his majority in 1901. In Cleveland, and for the moment, at least, Tom is a bigger man than MARK HANNA.

In Toledo, JONES, of the Sucker Rod and Golden Rule, independent friend of the people, retained his crown by a plurality of 3,000 or thereabouts. His vote fell 2,000 short of that of two years

In Columbus, JEFFRAY, Republican, was elected Mayor over HINKLE, Democrat, by 4,000, giving Columbus its second

Republican Mayor in fourteen years. In Michigan, where a Justice of the Supreme Court was elected, the Repubican plurality was 40,000.

In Chicago vesterday CARTER HARRIson, Democrat, beat STEWART, Republican, by 6,500, instead of the 28,000 cast for him two years ago.

Thus the elections of this week provide something of comfort to politicians of all shades and shapes; but in the main they favor the Republican party and declare that race suicide is wrong.

Next Year's Great Race at St. Louis

The World's Fair Handicap, to be run next year in St. Louis, for a purse of \$50,000, will be a great and memorable race, if we may judge from the interest that has been shown in it by prominent horsemen. The list of the horses entered for this big stake contains the names of the best thoroughbreds of the American turf.

Mr. AUGUST BELMONT has nominated four horses, including Lord of the Vale, who ran second to Savable in last year's Futurity. Mr. HERMAN DURYEA has entered Acefull, who will start this year in the English Derby. Hermis, the great four-year-old of the East, has been named by Mr. L. V. BELL, and McChesney, the Western prodigy, will represent his owner, Mr. E. E. SMATHERS. Mr. W. K. VANDERBILT has nominated Champs Elysées, now a two-year-old; Mr. W. C. WHITNEY, Narcissus and Mercury; Mr. W. J. ARKELL, Chicle; Mr. JOHN A. DRAKE, Savable, Wyeth, Runnels and three others; Messrs. WHITNEY and DURYEA, Irish Lad; Mr.B.SCHREIBER. Otis and Dewey and six others; while four horses have been entered by Mr. JOHN W. SCHORR. Altogether the entries for St. Louis recorded up to the close of last week numbered not far from one hundred.

Of course, many things can happen in twelve or fifteen months, and it may be necessary to make many changes in the programme of the big race later on. Allowing, however, for all the disappointments incidental to the training of racehorses which are likely to occur between now and the middle of next year, there should be enough material left out of this long list of candidates to make the World's Fair Handicap memorable.

Representative TIMOTHY D. SULLIVAN, initiated this week to the Society of Tammany or Columbian Order, after an application of six years' standing, was only one of many men prominent in Tammany politics who are not members of the organization from which the political organization takes its name. ROBERT A. VAN WYCK was not member of the society when he was elected Mayor, and he fainted when he was initiated.

some months after taking office. The Society of Tammany or Columbian Order is a secret, oath-bound, patriotic, non-partisan and benevolent organization, formed to offset the influence of the Society of the Cincinnati, which was regarded as an instrument designed to overthrow the republic in its beginnings. The Society of Tammany owns Tammany Hall, from which the political machine takes its name, but many Republicans and some Mugwumps belong to the society. Its prosperity seems never to suffer by reason of Tammany failure at the polls.

By approving an opinion of the Attorney-General on the subject of medals of oper and certificates of merit, the President has in effect laid down rules governing their issue which will insure a more careful and equitable bestowal of those rewards, and greatly increase the value of them to their holders. The decision of the Attorney-General holds that a certificate of merit can be granted to an enlisted man only on the recommendation of the officer who at the time was in command of the regiment or corps to which the man belonged, and only if the man is in the service when the recommendation is made. If the commanding officer does not make the commendation, no other officer is to do so. A medal of honor may be given to an officer or man for most distinguished service in action only if application or recommenda tion therefor has been made while such officer or man is in the service; and recommendations made after men have left the service will not be approved. Our medal of honor has been granted very freely; but the new rules will make the medal more

or the German Iron Cross, and place it very close in value to the British Victoria Cross. which the world over is accepted as the most istinguished badge of personal bravery.

Drunkenness is a condition easy to notice but difficult to define. The definition given by a witness in a Kansas law suit last week may have slight legal or scientific value, but it is here given for its curious human interest:

" A man is drunk when he is unable for three days to sign the promissory note on which he wants to borrow money."

Whether accepted or rejected, this is the observation of a cautious psychologist and

ciologist. The National Art Theatre.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with interest of the plan which has been formed to found an endowed "National Art Theatre." The need in New York for a theatre which shall be run upon artistic rather than upon purely commercial lines immense, and all true lovers of the drama should lend their support and encourage

ment to such a movement It is, however, of the highest importance that such a theatre should be started upon a basis of broad and liberal intelligence and not merely in a spirit of narrow national provincialism. Art is essentially cosmopolitan, and cannot be confined to any one nationality. It would be as irrational to devote our foremost theatre solely, or even primarily, to the production of American plays rendered by American actors, and to exclude the highest representatives of foreign dramatic art, as it now is irrational and abourd to exclude the paintings of foreign artists from our country by means of the high protective tariff from which we suffer. Provincialism and culture are incompatible terms. not merely in a spirit of narrow national

high protective tariff from which we suffer. Provincialism and culture are incompatible terms.

Surely the best way to further "the advancement of American dramatic and theatric art" (the alleged aim of the committee appointed to found the National Art Theatre) would be rather to encourage the production of the best dramatic representations, from whatever source they may emanate.

It is a deplorable fact that at present it is almost impossible for a foreign artist of distinction to secure a suitable theatre in any of our principal cities without submitting to the dictation of a syndicate, whose aims are wholly commercial and to whom art counts for nothing. The "star system" insisted upon by the theatrical syndicates in this country is utterly subversive of art. By it the stage has become so degraded and vulgarized that, a play is now looked upon merely as a vehicle for exhibiting the personality of a popular actor or actress.

A great foreign actress who wished to appear here in Shakespeare's "Antony and Cleopatra" was not allowed by her manager to do so, on the ground that in this play (*leopatra* does not remain long enough upon the stage to allow the public to see enough of the "leading lady." It is almost impossible for any modern playwright to conform his work to the requirements of our local managers and keep his self-respect as an artist. for any modern playwright to conform hi work to the requirements of our local man agers and keep his self-respect as an artist. It is no less humiliating to great actor and actresses to find themselves used merel as money-making puppets and to be thu forced to assist in the degradation of the

Dr. Funk on Spiritualism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: So much has been put into my mouth about that wid-ow's mite which I did not say, that I am constrained to ask the press to permit me to set the matter somewhat right; then make a

First-I am not a Spiritualist, nor, for that matter, am I an anti-Spiritualist. I simply don't know; nor is there anything in the widow's mite test as far as investigation has gone that to my mind settles conclusively this question. Second-Many of the details as published

are not correct, hence it would be impossible for psychologists or other scientists who care to investigate this matter to come to a cor-rect conclusion. The publication was pre-mature, as the investigation was incomplete; a reporter got wind of the affair and rushed

a reporter got wind of the affair and rushed into print.

Third—The explanation of psychic phenomena has not yet more than reached its alphabetic period. The territory covered by these phenomena is an exceedingly large one of which so-called "Spiritualism" is only one phase; those of trance, clairvoyance, telepathy and secondary personality are other and very important ones. Mr. Gladstone did not overestimate the importance of careful investigation of these phenomena when he said that he deemed the work that the Society for Psychical Research was doing "is the most important work which is being done in the world—by far the most important."

"is the most important work which is being done in the world—by far the most important." While I believe that the psychic phenomena should be carefully investigated, they can never be investigated effectively by the sensational methods which some of the press have used during the last few days. It is a matter that is very difficult to investigate. For some twenty-five years I have given time to its investigation, and do not by any means regard myself as a past master at this art. It is a kind of learning of which it is well to drink deep or taste not—at any rate, at the present stage of knowledge concerning-it. Yet there is in some minds unnecessary alarm. An excellent clergyman said to me yesterday, "Is there not danger of uncovering a truth that may end in calamity?" It has been wittily said God made the universe fireproof, and hence permits man the matchbox to play with. The only danger is in a partially understood truth. Truth, fully understood is safe, it matches all around.

In view of the large number of letters that

all around.

In view of the large number of letters that I am receiving—some from those who have lost dear ones by death, asking for "the names of reliable mediums"—I earnestly request the press to abstain from further exploitation of this mite episode until the proofs have been carefully gathered and passed upon. When this is done, if the affair is then found to be worth while, a complete authentic statement will be given to the public.

NEW YORE, April 7.

I. K. FUNE.

How He Entertains on \$3,500 a Year. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I have read with much interest the plaint of the man with \$3,500 a year. There are others. H. B." has made the same mistake I did, in

H. B." has made the same mistake I did, in thinking it was necessary to maintain his position by living up to his income. I thought so too, once, but I know now that I was wrong, and that to my own tastes, and not to business necessity, should be charged the money I have not, but should have.

"W. H. B." deceives himself as I did, and I advise him to get back into his own classe before it is too late. He need not lose a single friend he cares to retain, and he will have a balance to his credit at the end of the year that will be worth while.

New York, April 6.

Converts From and to Catholicism.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In to-day's Sen, Bishop McCabe, of the methods: Conference, in session at Poughkeepsie, complained that while conversions of Protestants to the Catholics are always reported, the conversion of Catholics to Methodistiam is not recorded.

Methodistism is not recorded.

Now, did you ever hear of a good, practical
Catholic turning Methodist or anything else? I am sure no one ever has. As a writer has aptly put it, such Catholics are the "weeds thrown over the walls of the Pope's gardens." They have been long ago excommunicated for their refusal to ap-proach pascal communion once a year or for con-tumacy of the Church's laws. By their refusal to tumacy of the church attend the sacrifice of the mass on Sunday and their neglect of religious duties they lose their faith and drift away. If this is true of the laity, how much more of the pricathood? Did you ever hear of a good priest turning Methodist minister or preacher of any sect? If so, trot him out; we want to see him. If there is one in Bishop Mc-Cabe's four hundred Roman Catholics who have joined the Methodist Church, let the Blahop give als name and I am sure all the papers will make

Now, as to Catholic converts. We find the high-est types of men and women turning from Prot-estantism to the Catholic Church. The ravages of nadelity in their own Churches make them sick at heart and they naturally turn to a haven of resi and security in the Catholic Church. All these people are in good standing in their Churches before becoming Catholics. Names like Maturin, Robin-son, Deshon, De Costa and MacPherson glisten in the sunlight of public opinion. Is it any wonder the papers make note of their change of faith? Compare these names with those of the priests who have been received with joy in Protestant Churches, and I think all fair-minded people will say the daily papers are not unjust in this matter. To prove the proposition let Bishop McCabe give the names f but 10 of the 400, with their addresses and places

ASSURT PARE, April 4.

VERY INTERESTING STRIKE. One Group of Laborers Refuses to Have Its Wages "Equalized" With Another's.

From the Pittsburg Dispatch.
One of the most remarkable strikes that have occurred in the Pittsburg district coal mines has been disturbing the mines along the Monongahela River for the past week. resulting in the closing of no less than fifteer of them and the idleness of over 5,000 men The officials of the Mine Worker's Union have been hard at work to straighten out the diffi-culty, and have finally taken sides with the operators and have forced the striking men o either return to work, or the union will fil their places. This position is taken for the first time in the history of the miners' organization in the Pittsburg district.

After the new wage scale was signed in Indianapolis the district officials secured an advance for all the mule drivers. The old system was to pay mule drivers working in the railroad mines \$2.10 a day, and the river the railroad mines \$2.10 a day, and the river mine drivers got \$2.25 for a day. The new agreement equalized the wages of these drivers and advanced them to \$2.28 a day.

When the river miners found that the railroad mine mule drivers were getting equal pay to them, they struck, demanding that in spite of their high wage rate, they should receive the differential of 15 cents a day over the railroad mine drivers. Either they were to get the 15 cents additional to the high rate, or else they would insist on the railroad mine drivers having a reduction in their rate to make the pay 15 cents less than the river mines. Drivers in the river mines held meetings and decided to strike, and when the river mine drivers quit the mines had to shut down.

The Growth of Ritualism in New York.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is now a matter of common knowledge that the "lawlessness" in the Church of England has been again to the fore in the that lawlessness there seems to be a consensus of opinion among all parties; but comes to the measure by which it is to be got rid of, opinions differ inevitably and widely. Mr. Taylor's motion for the second long and important debate which gave evilence of a preponderating opinion in the House in favor of the abolition of the episcopal veto on prosecution of clergymen for ritual excesses.

to write with accuracy. Four years ago, said Mr. Taylor, the House had determined to trust the Bishops to put down lawlessness in the Church, on the understanding that if they failed the law would have to be strengthened. The failure of the Bishops was admitted by all hands and the explanation of their failure did not satisfy even the Duke of Devonshire. It was not a question of one ishop, sed omnium Episcoporum. ty-one churches of the dioceses of Rochester St. Albans, London, Exeter, Ripon and Can-terbury, he found that the following pracdren's masses, reservation of the Blessed devotion and adoration; the use of an illegal ritual approximating more or less closely the Roman Catholic mass, the celebration of requiem masses, the inculcation of habitual confession to a priest, celebration of undevotions in honor of the Blessed Virgin, and the introduction of the doctrine of the Immaculate Conception. The House would admit, readily, that these practices place in the Establishment and they did well to ask themselves what the condition of discipline was under which innovations of this character had grown to such an alarming

discipline was under which innovations of this character had grown to such an alarming extent.

Sir William Harcourt maintained that the present condition of lawlessness had arisen because the Bishops had not done their duty. If there was no interference disestablishment was the only remedy. Mr. Balfour then intervened, taking a middle course and refusing to make the matter a party or a government question. He looked forward to the future of the Church with the greatest anxiety, but of two things he was certain: namely, that illegal practices would have to be put down and that would have to be done without allenating any great body of opinion loyal to the Church. On a second reading the measure was carried by 190 votes against 139, a majority of 51.

The Wednesday preceding (March 11), the Archbishops of Canterbury and York received at Lambeth Palace a Churchmen's delegation of Unionist Members of Parliament. A memorandum laid before the Archbishops complained of the lack of discipline among some of the clergy and the frequent development of novel practices in the services of the Church, the tendency among some of the innor clergy to emphasize too much the sacerdotal character of their office and the tendency, through the theological seminaries, to develop this spirit among the candidates for holy orders. After speeches from Sir John Dorington, who introduced the deputation, and others, the Archbishop of Canterbury delivered an address in reply, in the course of which he said: "You have heard about the cases of St. Mary's, Shoreditch, and of churchea at Plymouth and Devouport. I say deliberately that in such cases tolerance has reached and even passed its limits—the sand has run out—and stern and drastic action is, in my judgment, quite essential "In prosecuting their respective cases the Bishops, as a last resort, may make void the benefices, and at every turn the local judicary will cleave to the letter of the law in maintaining the Articles of the Church by law established. The episcopate and the Government,

in maintaining the Articles of the Church by law established. The episcopate and the Government, then, are in collusion to meet this end.

And now, at this juncture I think we may see how widely the American issue differs from that in England. Ritualismin the diocese of New York is of no sudden or over-night growth. The movements here contemporary with the Oxford movement are carefully traced in the late Father Clarence Walworth's volume, entitled, Gilimpses of Life in an Anglican Seminary. But the best efforts forward of the 'Catholic' party in the Episcopai Church of this diocese are centred about the now splendidly organized parishes of St. Ignatius's and St. Mary's Both churches are more congregational than parochial, and, in point of fact, outside of two or three Poiscopal foundations, nearly all the diocesan churches are gradually getting away from traditional parish limits and boundary lines. In both of these Ritualistic parishes Catholic ceremonies and devotions of precisely the same nature as those which the Duke of Devonshire found in the belligerent seventy-one of the several English dioceses are punctiliously carried out. During this Lent the men in attendance at Dr. Christian's Friday evening service of the Way of the Cross have been by far greater in number than those in attendance at any Episcopal service held during the recent period of the Church Society's numerical canvass. Neither parish makes any pretension to Protestant affiliations. For state occasions the rector of St. Ignatius's invites the Ritualistic Ordinary of the diocese of Fond-du-Lac

In America there is no Government code to be in fear of, and so far as the municipality is concerned, the rector may have solemn mass thrice on Sunday just as well as once. The Rishop of New York is tacitum. For the past three weeks the Fathers of the Holy Cross, with the Rev. J. O. S. Funtination. Superior, have been preaching a "mission" at the Church of the Transfiguration in Twenty-ninth street. The order of the mission has a suspicious likeness

Discontent of a Divorced Woman

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: Why didn't posevelt talk on the race-suicide ques South Dakotans of our gross divorce law of New Tork, which prohibits remarriage of the guilty party, and thus favors immorality and race suicide? A DIVORCEE WHO CANNOT REMARRY IN NEW

NEW YORK, April 7.

Greatest of Israel's Sons! From Dr. Krauskopf's address in Philadelphia on the

Not all the history of Israel, long and varied as it is, has ever produced a character like that of Wise-a characte, so unique and great, so so simple, so uncompromising and yet so lovable, that had he lived in the days of the prophets he would have shone forth to day in our Scriptures as the greatest of them til. Or, had he lived earlier will and among other proples, he might have been venerated as a demiged during his lifetime and worshipped as a god after his death.

WORK ON CANAL GOING ON. Being Done by Canal Co. and Will Be Paid For by United States.

WASHINGTON, April 7.-William Nelson Cromwell, of New York, general counsel for the new Panama Canal Company, had a long conference with Secretary Hay to-day in regard to the purpose of the visit to the isthmus of a sub-committee of the Isth-mian Canal Commission. This sub-committee, of which Rear Admiral J. G. Walker is chairman, will sail from New York for Colon on Thursday. Mr. Cromwell told Secretary Hay that he would place at the disposal of the sub-committee all infor-mation available shewing the cost of the canal work, including the present expenditure of the canal company.

The purpose of the sub-committee's visit to the isthmus is very important. Having arranged to sell its rights in the canal to the United States, the canal company naturally does not care to spend any more money on the project. It has con-sented, however, to continue the con-struction work, with the understanding that the United States Government will pay

In other w words, this Government is now In other words, this Government is now engaged in digging the canal under the concession granted to the canal company by the Government of Colombia. While nominally the title to the property will rest in the canal company until the Colombian Government ratifies the Panama Canal treaty, the United States are actually in recession.

in possession.

President Roosevelt was advised at the time the Colombian Government showed a disposition not to transfer to the United States the right to build the canal that under the average way and by Secretary Hay the arrangement made by Secretary Hav with the canal company to buy all its rights, properties and interests, the United States Government would be invited. Government would be justified in going ahead with the construction of the canal without waiting for Colombia's consent. It was not believed, however, that this right would be asserted, directly or in-

The Panama Canal Company now employs on the isthmus 160 civil engineers, forty-five physicians and 1,500 foremen and laborers. For what they are doing now and laborers. For what they are doing now these men will be paid by the United States. It is probable also that payment will be made to the canal company for previous work done by it, dating back probably to the time of the agreement of this Government to pay the company \$40,000,000 for its rights and properties.

Admiral Walker and his colleagues will report to the control of the contr

scertain the cost of construction from the date from which the United States will regard the construction as having been done in its behalf. It is estimated that the daily expense of construction is at least \$5,000.

CAR COUPLERS SAVE LIFE. Deaths of Employees One-third What They

Were: Accidents One-eighth. WASHINGTON, April 7 .- A table prepared by the Interstate Commerce Commission giving the railroad accidents in the United States from 1886 to 1902 shows a number of startling results in the percentages of fatalities and casualties due to the passage of the Automatic Coupler act in 1893, which went into effect Aug. 1

The table shows that in 1886 the railroad employees who met death while coupling employees who met death while coupling or uncoupling cars constituted 13.1 per cent. of the whole number killed, while those injured while engage d in this work constituted 46.8 or nearly half of those who received injuries from all causes. In 1992, with the Automatic Coupler act in operation, those killed in coupling opertions constituted only 5.6 per cent. of the whole number of deaths and the injured only 6.5 per cent. of the total number of casualties.

casualties.

In all the years up to 1901, when the railroads were equipped with the automatic coupler, the same high percentage of deaths due to coupling operations prevailed, and from 1900 on there has been a great decrease, showing just how much this act accomplished in saving life.

The percentages given above are all

this act accomplished in saving life.

The percentages given above are all the more remarkable in view of the fact that in 1886 the mileage of railroads in the United States was only 125,185, as compared with 197,257 in 1902, while the railroad employees numbered about 700,000 in 1886, as compared with more than a million last

Union and Peace for America.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of the 13th ult. an intelligent fellow-American-W. F. Cleveland, Nova Scotiawrote these words: "How many Canadians have ever thoughtfully considere that if war should ever be declared between Great Britain and the United States their country would be the battleground? A dispute arises about a gold mine, or a few acres of territory, and the associations of friendship and brotherhood are thrown to the winds. and all the barbaric horrors of a fratricidal war are thrust upon us.

For years these identical thoughts have been growing with ever-increasing force in many minds on both sides of the "border," and surely it must be a flinty heart that can view with indifference this ever-present possibility. History records many instances in which the horrors of war have raged for years between people that never had a real cause, but had their origin in the pride or lust for power of a few ambitious officials. The prudent caution, the wise foresight indicated by your correspondent, prove the opposite of either fear or cowardice. It is the wise, brave man that sees that it is nobler to avoid approaching danger by intelligent action, while the thoughtless, headstrong fool plunges forward, involving himself and others in ruin.

Your correspondent says: "Our English friends remind us of our duties to the empire, and our alleged dependence upon their protection. They cannot protect us against the great people whom they may make our enemies. The ties of kinship are the only ties of any weight that bind us to the motherland, and they are shared with equal right by our cousins and fellow-countrymen in the United States."

I quote these words because they are so correct a statement of fact that none can either improve or disprove them. Certainly, "the mother country" should rejoice heartily out the occasion of an honest union, a real marriace between Uncle Sam and Miss Canada And we feel that if the "old lady" will not consent we will urge an elopement with our dear sister on the north.

Our love in this matter does not depend on the wide extent of territory occupied by our sister, not what she has, but altogether because of what she is. Our ways are so much alike that little if any change need be made in our new housekeeping. And when the union will be complete our world will truly have a very substantial reason to shout an old sone. "Glory to God in the Highest, and on Earth Peace, Good Will Among Men!" The Yankee lover is both fond and generous.

Twenty-Eighth Wisconsin Volunteer Infantry.

National Home, Dayton, Ohio, April 8. with indifference this ever-present possibilit History records many instances in which the

NATIONAL HOME, Dayton, Ohio, April 8.

Total Collapse of Col. Chinn TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIR Having perused your able dissertation the other day upon Cel Jack Chinn and the decline of Colonelcy, I inclose a clipping taken from a Kentucky paper published near to the home of the redoubtable Colonel. The "Red Fox" alluded to is a former State Senator and prominent politico law) er of Lexington. NEW YORK, April 6.

We positively refuse to believe that the Honlack Chinn the crested in how and Marcor, the imlack Chinn and the decline of Colonelcy

Jack Chinn, the crested jaybawk of Mercer, the im-mortal "scrapper" who has looked red handel mortal scrapper with the eye on many a carmine carnage squarely in the eye on many a carmine field and faced calamity withone hand tied behind him: who told the "Red Fox" of Fayette to "go to the first things the many into Theodore Hair and pressed his dainty thumb into Theodore Hal-lam's eyes; who never feared man, beast nor devil-and to whose ear the waspish whine of the minif ball is as sweet as the entrancing strains of the harp and psaltery; whose roar is heard from Dan to Beersheba and whose mighty tread would make seven counties tremble and little children run home to their manners. seven counties tremore and rittee mill strike colors to their mammas, ever did or ever will strike colors to a measily Cincinnati constable or was distributed over any floor of any hotel, robbed of his artillers and told to hush. Perhaps that uncouth Cincinnati constable who

Perhaps that uncouth Cincinnati constable wind interrupted Col. Chinn while the latter was feeding scattered him over the floor and then took his took away from him, did not know that the great untamed had but four and twenty hours before thrust his thumbs into the eyes of an offending attempt and threatened to slap him into a blister, or his would never have counted danger with such reck. would never have courted danger with such reck-

Those Cincinnati constables can't come down this side of the river and lick our Jackdare 'em to try it.